NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"CHRIST THE SPIRIT," being an Attempt to state the Primitive View of Christianity. By the au-Offine The State of Christianity. By the author of "Bernarks on Alchemy and the Alchemists," and "Swedenborg a Hermetic Philosopher." By James Miller, 522 Broadway.

The work before us seems inspired with a true spirit of

religious fervor, and exhibits evidences of a widely extended research among the ancient philosophers and his torians that cannot fail to render it an important acqui sition not only to the theological student, but to all per

sons engaged in literary and scientific pursuits.

The author aceks to establish the fact that the writers of the New Testament belonged to a secret society, called the Essenes, who flourished in Judea at the time of the advent of Christianity, and who are described by Philo and Josephus as being a hely brotherhood who devoted their lives to philosophy and the study of their sacred books, who shared their property in common, and were in possession of a secret, which they guarded with the greatest care from the "without," and taught allegorically to their initiates. In reference to the peculiar opinions of the Essenes, we receive much interesting Saducees, whom the "Holy Brathren" regarded as no better than so many swine and dogs. Their secret was their knowledge of the spirit of the law of Moses, with regard to which they wrote in symbols in their own works. This secret the author regards as that of the "Temple of Solomon," of which the Free Masons of our own day a knowledge. The Masons are descended from the Essenes, and are justly proud of their lineage. The whole account which the book gives of their character at this early period of the world, and of the frightful modes of initiation to which their disciples submitted, is excodingly interesting, and at the same time instructive. The Essenes, as we have already observed, held peculiar opinions with regard to the Old Testament, believing that the union of its letter and spirit, corresponding to the body and soul of man, constituted it a "living being" and the express image of the Deity. This doctrine they taught in the Gospels, and refer to it the many mysterious expressions which constantly occur in those sacrebooks.

"Christ the Spirit" is in two parts. The first volume is devoted to a development of the author's theory; the second gives an application of his views in an espe-cial interpretation of the Gospel of St. John. With re-gard to this interpretation too much cannot be said in praise. The light which it casts over spiritual truths, authority, render its publication an important event, if not an era in the history of religion-The whole volume is interspersed with suggestions with regard to the literature of the Middle Ages and certain of our modern authors, which open up fields of speculation of great value, and which, to the ordinary

student, have been comparatively unknown.

Apart from the literary value which cannot fail to attach to "Christ the Spirit," in whatever way it may be onsidered, an additional interest is added to it by the fact that it is the work of General Hitcheook, one of the principal officers of the American army, whose military reputation is widely known, and who, having satisfied himself with the glory of an active career, has now, it would seem, in the peaceful years of his retirement, added the crown of the philosopher, and we might almost say of the post, to the laurels that he had already won.

Pilonius of Fashion—A Family History. By Kinahan Cornwallis. Harper & Brothers, pub-lishers.

The book before us is well written, but a free hold, clever sketch rather than a finished picture. It is little the worse, however, for that. We are sed to think that the idiosyncracles of the autho led him to aim at producing exactly what he has ac. od, and that, according to the design, so is the result. From the fact that the period embraced in the book is nearly ninely years, and that four generations of the same family successively appear on the stage, the sope for elaboration is very wide, and the materials included in this nevel would have been ample had the author chosen for a work three times its size. But he has comchosen for a work three times its size. But no has con-tented himself with dashing off in a few easy strokes the salient characteristics of his dramatic persons; and so far he has been perfectly successful. The tale, which is bold in outline, is one of every

day life, and the characters in it are the every day pilgrims that we meet to and out of what is con-ventionally called the fashionable world; and the victssitudes of the family of which it professes to be the history—their loves, their hates, their sorrows, their joys—are stirring and well told. The knowledge of haracter and experience of the world which the book England, then changes to Germany, and then to the inited States, where we have some effectively draws house relating to the present war, the description of the battle of Bull run (pp. 291 to 303) being highly exciting and pictorial. There is also a shipwreel with a power and reality which make us realize a full sense of all the horrors of the situation, and a more terrible one it would be difficult to imagine. The same may be said of the description of the burning ship, which is animated, vivid, and even thrilling. One of the ractors talk as people really do talk. The book is thickly which are healthy in tone and sound in logic. The style is free and flowing, glowing and picturesque. The language employed is always good, the sentim expressed invariably generous, and the morality of the book entirely unimpeachable. It has, more-over, the quality of being amusing, and it is always The plot may not be as intensely exciting as the lovers of the Minerva press might desire; but it is skilfully constructed, and sufficiently interesting to sustain the reader's attention from beginning to end. Yet it is not so much a gool story, as a story with a great many good things in it. It combines admirably the novel and the essay, and it is its very merit in this respect has been vitiated by reading the ordinary works of fiction of the day. But the effect is wholesome, and the work is to be commended even on that account. The freshness and originality of the book, and the boldness with which it refers to the falseness and hollowness of conventional society, will recommend it to every honest thinker, and it is a work which genuine thinkers wil appreciate more than the majority of more remance renders, and one which is not to be judged by the ordi-

That the author has not put forth his full power in this book, good as it is, but written in units hasto, is, however, apparent. It is the unambitious effort of a is, however, apparent. It is the unambitious effort of a men who could have successfully executed a much greater and more elaborate design. If he only chooses to bestow the necessary labor upon it he is evidently capable of writing a story worthy to rank with the best of English novels. We decline to judge of his capabilities as a novelist by this one short story, which, with all its excellence and fidelity to nature, will, we feel assured, be surpassed by him in the future, if it has not been in the past, and if we venture the surpost. we foot assured, be surpassed by him in the future, if it has not been in the past, and if we venture the supposition that the first half of the present volume was written several years ago and laid aside, only to be hurriedly finished within a very recent period, we do the work no injustice. Certain it is that the latter half of the book is the best, and shows more decidedly the pen of the practised writer. The most conspicuous merit of the present work is the graphic and life like vigor of the descriptive portions, which indicate a quick and discriminating eye for the picturesque, rapid powers of combination and a true nature. Add to this a wholesome, largehearted sympathy with his fellow men, which is another of the author's leading characteristics, and we think we have said enough to induce our readers to get the book and judge for themselves.

THE BROKEN ENGAGEMENT; OR, SPRAKING THE TRUTH FOR A DAY. A Tale by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. T. B. Peterson, Philadel-phia. Brady, Ann street.

A clever, sprightly novel, of the average amount o literary morit which distinguishes this writer's works, but not marked by any great depth of reflection or

HARPER'S WESELY FOR 1861. Harper Brothers.

The volume for the year just elapsed of this publication is now before us. To the American public there can be no more interesting and valuable record. It embraces the most remarkable speak in our political history. Not only does it give us a complete narration of the war and descriptions of all the principal actors in it, but it presents us with faithful and graphic pictorial illustrations of all its principal incidents. No family should be with-out this volume. There are few to whom it will not bring some proud or tearful reminiscence.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER'S HANDBOOK FOR ACTIVE SERVICE. By Ole P. H. Balling.

This little volume will be found of great practical phility to our volunteer officers. It is a complete unde

FRANK LESLIE'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR. Edited by E. G. Squier.

Mr. Squier ought to be congratulated upon his good

existent faculty. At any rate, it is so in the present in-stance. Mr. Squier is both a keen and subtle thinker and

an able writer, and he has demonstrated his ability in the present history more clearly than many might have be-lieved he would do in the prosecution of a task demand-

ing such an unbiased and impartial judgment. The per-son who might casually glance across the pages of the

first part of this history might, perchance, be disposed to urge that it is merely a compilation of facts, and that little talent was required to arrange its disjects membra

in their present form; but a judgment formed so rapidly would be sminently unjust. Let him read it carefully through and we will guarantee a widely different judgment upon his part. Mr. Squier has performed his

wearisome labor with a discrimination and took which have evidently been matured by careful study and labor, and we cannot but express our

conviction that this work, if completed in the same style that it has been commenced, must give him the very

highest position as a writer of cotemporaneous history. We say as "a writer," because, in these portions of the

volume which are written by himself, he displays an

ability and acumen of the most sterling class. In every respect patriotic, he is not blindly disposed to praise al¹ that our generals or statesmon may have done. In

brief, he is a cool, logical and energetic thinker, whose judgment never allows personal feeling to cloud or overbalance his reason.

But in speaking of the editor we are well nigh forget-

ting the publisher-Mr. Frank Leslie. Even beauty is not independent of the aids of the toilet; nor is a volume,

The style of the present volume is due to Mr. Leelie alone, and owing to the unexampled facilities he possess-

ed for making it what it is. As the proprietor of an il-

lustrated paper published in this city, he had artists in his employment in every portion of the country where the present deplorable conflict is taking place, and his professional knowledge of wood engraving join-ed in enabling him to produce what may fair-

ly be considered a model pictorial history.

In addition, charts and maps of the various

sections of the country are prodigally abundant, while he has shown an accurate appreciation of the epicurean taste of the reading world of the day in the splendor with

which he has worked off the volume at present upon our writing table. In mero paper and print it stands com-pletely alone, when compared with its low price. A folio

in form, each separate number consisting of sixteen pages, thickly illustrated, and printed with the perfection

only attainable by the publishers of filustrated works, it spriced at twenty-five cents, or less than the price of a

daily paper during the fortnight of which it contains the pictorial history. Lurge as its circulation now is, we predict that it will be more than quintupled before the

close of this year, should the unhappy struggle it chronicies be prolonged through the whole of that period.

TWENTY YEARS AROUND THE WORLD. By John Guy Vassar. Carleton, Publisher.

This is a very interesting and valuable work of travel, the production of a gentleman who has probably travelled more than any other American, and certainly far more

than travellers better known to fame; such, for instance

as Bayard Taylor and Madame Pfeiffer. It is surpris

ing that he should have abstance from publishing so long, but better late than never, and he has given us here a large and handsome

volume full of the reminiscences of the period indicated in the title. The work is arranged in the form of letters the first being dated Havana, 1839, and the last, and hundred and sixty-fourth, Island of San Miguel, Azores, 1860. Almost every part of Europe seems to have been visited by him, and of each of the places referred to we have

pleasant and graphic descriptions, together with innumerable incidents of travel and anecdotes of the people with whom the author came in contact. Asia, Africa and

whom the author came in contact. Asta, Africa and America have been very extensively covered by his travels, and a mere enumeration of the principal places at which he has been a sejourner would exceed the limits at our disposal. He seems to have been equally at home at Sierra Loose, Cantou, Calcutta, Busnos Ayres and Lima, and to have journeyed about the world with a keen observation of nature and human nature under their different aspects. Now, having seen nearly all, we can imagine him a gaographical Alexander, sitting down to mourn that he has no more worlds to travel over. However, his book is a pleasant assessir, and a

over. However, his book is a pleasant somesair, and a record of which he may well be proud. It contains the

honest impressions of a conscientious, intelligent, educated and literary traveller. It is well written, enter-

taining sud instructive, and possesses a permanent in-terest which will make it a valuable addition to all

CASEY'S INFANTRY TACTICS. Three vols. 16 mo.

the use of the army, compiled and revised by Brigadier General Silas Casey, late colonel in the United States regu-

lar army. From a cursory examination of this work, it seems that it is more complete and comprehensive than either Scott's or Hardee's tactics. The author enjoys a

high reputation as a tactician among military men. The

War Department, in consideration of the high value of the work, and the efforts of its author to advance the

good of the service, has ordered a large number of copies

or examination, and Major General McCiellan his authorized General Casey to use the work as a text book for

Interesting from Liberia.

Interesting from Liberia.

OUR MONROVIA CORRESPONDENCE.

MONROVIA, Liberia, Jan. 17, 1862.

The Legislature in Session—A Pres Opinion of the Capacity of Members—The President's Manage—His Relations with England—The Treatment of the Congost Again—Natice Wars on the St. Paul River—Sad Case of a Boston Ves-

The American schooner Thriver, of Boston, arrived here on the 5th inst. in a very unfortunate condition. She had been in the vicinity of Goree, where her captain ran her into one of the rivers and hove her down to cop-per her bottom. The result was that very shorily after

she returned to sea nearly all hands on board were se-verely attacked with the African fever. Capt. Leonard

small, of East Boston, died on the 2d inst., and the se-

Small, or East Boston, died on the 2n init, and the eccond mate and two sailors (ail Portuguese) have since
died. The second mate was buried here.

The Legislature convened in this city on the first Monday in December. It is composed of honest men. Though
some of them are talented, and some possessed of a little
general information, most of them are wholly unqualified
for the discharge of legislature duties. It is the most

for the discharge of legislative duties. It is the most

uninformed of all deliberative bodies among negroes either in this country or the States; none can take a

uninformed of all deliberative bodies among negroes either in this country or the States; none can take a higher rank in uncellightened understanding than the Legislature of Liberia. The present one, however, is above the average. It is not because there are no able men in this country; but the standard of our law makers has been regulated by political chicanery.

The message of President Bosson was moderate in length; but the accompanying documents pretracted it to an aimost unpracedented length.

Under date of July 11 informed you of the unpleasant feelings existing between this government and England. The people assembled in a public meeting to deny it when they saw it in the Hanato. The message, however, showed very plainly that our relations with her Majesty's government were in a very unsatisfactory state. Questions of jurisdiction are now under consideration, and the navail flag officer of England on this station is delly expected here to examine the validity of the political jurisdiction which we claim over the Gallenas country. Some reference is made to the Congo question. He promises to furnish satisfactory information of their condition. Of course all that you may hear from the President or the physicians in reference to the recaptured Africans will be favorable. These Congoes here are under the care of the government and its officers, and of course the only report that goes abroad is a favorable one but if the facts were really known to the United States government how little care and consideration are given to Congoes by government officers, how they have been half starved, and how little modical attoution is basiowed upon tharm, coupled with the indifference, neglect and contempt with which the Benson government regards averything connected with the indifference, neglect and contempt with which the Benson government regards averything connected with the Congoes, always excepting the \$100 at lowed by the United States government, President's policy on the Congo quots ton, though they are every one

The above is the title of the new infantry to

libraries.

however able, independent of the mechanical style which it is set before the paying public.

re under her protection, who are attacked by plunder fortune. In the first place, he has appropriated to him-self the subject of the mement before it was pounced upon by any other of the craving family of authors. In

chief Justice Drayton is now mentioned as one every way qualified for the duties of that high position by the Bensen perty. He is worthy, and, if nominated, will be elected. the second, he has found a publisher who not only saw the value of the work when suggested to him, but had make his foresight a certainty. Finally, he peasessed the requisite intellectual ability. However, where the tact to select a really excellent subject exists we may be tolerably sure that the ability to treat it ably will be a co-

National Finances.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In the enactment of a national currency system, the country will have great cause for congratulation, as we shall then have afforded us an opportunity to experience the advantages of a federal circulation, possessing such invaluable characteristics, as will enable it to resist with successivery financial vacillation, incident to the constant fluctuations of trade.

fluctuations of trade.

In connection with this important subject, it may not be inappropriate to remark, that the public have reason to be grafifled at the prompt action of the Chamber of Commerce, in the determination and confidence they have expressed to render a full and liberal support to the government measure. While the Chamber of Commerce have endorsed the circulation of Treasury notes, with the legal londer qualification, they have not been insensible nor unmindful of the necessity of accommending the adoption of proper provisions, checks and balances, that the govissues may have every promise of perman

responsibility and usefulness.

To that association, we are also indebted for the enlightened recognition they have made, as the distinguished representatives of an intelligent commercia community, that the subject of currency is essentially a practical, not a merely theoretic question, and that its true elements of excellence consist in the confidence en-tertained by the public, in the basis of its responsibility together with its perfect freedom from disguises or con-coalments, especially if governed and regulated by limits

coamons, especially if governed and regulated by limits and restrictions intelligent, reliable and comprehensive. It is thus that the government currency has been favorably introduced, as an inauguration of incalculable value, insuring for it the faithful co-operation of a patrictic and effective public opinion, which, properly directed, would stand potential under the indusence of a resolute and undamnted spirit. It is nevertheless neces, sary, to insure perfect success, that the business men of the country should make a practical demonstration of the country should make a practical demonstration of their entire willingness and their determination to respond with confidence, in the expectation that the government will act in concert, not unmindful of the importance of pursuing a course of moderation and conciliation. In the preliminary introduction of an untried experiment, great care and caution should be evinced, in order to guard against any collision of an unfriendly character. In venturing on a radical change, there must ever be some danger, especially if ignorance, or prejudice ever be some danger, especially if ignorance, or prejudice should attempt to create the impression that there will arise a hostile interference with any valuable established

privileges, the offspring of political franchises.

If, as has been surmised, there cannot be a concurrence of action, between the currency furnished by the banks tial grounds for the belief that the old system of supply

Fas. 25 .- Chauncey Rose, Executor, us. William Rose .-This was a proceeding relative to the construction of the will of John Rose. The deceased left \$300,000 towards a farm for destitute boys of the city of New York, provided a similar sum should be raised by the city within five years. The Judge decides that this and other be-quests to charitable scoleties are null, and the will itself must be set aside as void for "uncertainty."

TROUMERIN KANSAR.—A special committee of the Kansas Legislature has just presented Charles Robinson, Governor; John W. Bobinson, Secretary of State, and George S. Hillyer, Auditor, as guitty of conspiring against the State in the sale of State bends, to the amount of \$189,000. Some ten per cent bends, it appears, have been sold as low as forty cents on the doing.— Reported, That Charles Robinson, Governor; John W. Robinson, Secretary of State, and George S. Hillyer, Auditor of the State of Kansas, be and they are horeby impeached of high un adempanor in office.

Commander Maury, of the Rebel Navy. FITZ ROY, E. N. The London Athenous publishes a letter of three communications, from the pen of Mr. Maury, late a commander in the pavy of the United States, addressed to

Rear Admiral Fitz Roy, Royal Navy.

The preface orra, very naturally, in supposing Mr.
Maury "neither a partisan nor a politician." However,
twenty-one years absence from sea duty, associating,
consulting and "wirepulling" in Washington, made Mr.
Maury, late a commander in the United S. es Navy,
nothing but a partisan and a politician; he was an officer
in name and in rank in all deals in the commander in the commander in the commander in the commander in the United S. es Navy,
nothing but a partisan and a politician; he was an officer in name and in rank; in all else he was one of these who brought about an attempted disruption of the Union, which has already made the South bankrupt, and will, if the civil war continues six months longer, destroy sia-very, and with it, according to Mr. Many's school and the assertions of his friends, every hope of a republican form of government, and all those superior develope ments, supposed by them so much to be envied, in the progress, social, meral and political, of their favored

Rear Admiral Fitz Roy, Royal Navy.

torn; the Union was gone; a number of States had re-nounced it. In this breaking up of our once happy and great republic, it became me to take sides." Mr. Maury does not do himself justice in this view, deploring what he for the past twenty years had been aiding to bring about. It is believed that he can claim the authorship

he for the past twenty years had been aiding to bring about. It is believed that he can claim the authorship of that trite proverb of "Cotton is King;" and, if so, he has not borne in mind General Washington's advice, which he aliades to attorwards.

In connection with "King Cotton" it may be instructive to state that, although the region over which he is cultivated not great geographical extent, yet he is the produce of two and a half millions of blacks, and, with proper cultivation, of a breathth of about three millions of acres, or an area of the tenth part of the State of Georgis in extent. It is not improbable that "King Cotton" may be able to find a domain and subjects elsewhere. In order to reign he may be willing to pay the laborar his hire in some part of the world

Mr. Manry then endeavors to correct an impression so prevalent, both at home and abroad, that heretofore the legislation of the country has been in the power of the sinve States, and of persons who held their views, and says, with his happy faculty, the South has been compared to a spoiled child, who, having long played with a borrowed toy, becomes raving when it is taken away from him. Mr. Maury then, in an argument of a column in length, or a summary of griefs, actually shows that after all the popular idea at the North and abroad is not far wrong; that the encouragement held out to "sattlers" on our public lands had induced emigrants from Europe, and that we in a spirit of vain glory (North and South) had not given sufficient credit to the honest and sturdy emigrant laboring men, who dug the tunnels, laid the rails, reared proud edifices, and were more than worthy of their hire. Mr. Maury says nothing, however, of the "Know Mothing" party, which was so popular and endured so long at the South—a party who scorned these honest laborers to whom much of our rise and progress is due, and whom the real patriots and true people of our whole country duly appreciate.

Mr. Maury unfaulty endeavore to represent that the

gress is due, and whom the real patriots and true people of our whole country duly appreciate.

Mr. Maury unfairly endeavors to represent that the "patronage" of the government was bestowed upon the North for a long series of years. Became Norfolk is morth of Cape Hatteras, he chooses to include the establishment of the Navy Yard at that point as one of the "wrongs of the South." Mr. Maury should at least be content with that "patronage," as when he wrote it was in the territory of "Dixie," that highly favored and much abused portion of our country.

Mr. Maury says nothing about Memphis Navy Yard, which he created, and which died out because it was of no possible use beyond that designed, i. c., to spend money in Tennessee. He might have mentioned that the Memphis Navy Yard cost the government of the United States more than all the fishing bounties ever paid, and which might have been shared by Southern masters and their slaves if they had availed themselves of the bounty paid to fishermen.

Mr. Maury makes a misatatement in saying that the

for supremacy—Falcon-Monagas and Rojas-Paez. The struggle is simply for power and the rich harvest is yields its possessor. More than forty thousand lives have aircady been sacrificed; towns reduced to ashes; most of the rich and productive coffee, cocoa and sugarestates abandoned by their owners, who have taken refuge in this city or in garrisoned towns; commerce utterly destroyed; exhausted treasury; a population reduced to the verge of beggary; arbitrary imposts; citizens of all ages and conditions, from fitteen to seventy, forced to take arms, not to repol a foreign ensmy, but to destroy each other; persons of the highest respectability (Gomez, Uztaris, Lorada, Gonzales) immured for months in the horrible locelus of Lagunyra, without even a charge being made against them. Cities, towns and villages barricaded and turned into fortifications, and the whole country forming a vast battle field on which the contending parties butcher each other with inconceivable ferocity, glorying—with honorable exception—in such leaders as Rivas Sandovai, Guillermo Parez, &c., on one side, and Nogal, Chingo. Olive on the other. In a recent proclamar published in the Independiente, the Rojas-Paez organ, we reasignalizing themselves mose than ever by atroclous deeds of the mest inconceivable barbarity, amusing themselves by assassinating innocent citizens, burning and destroying property of all kinds." Again, "The war reassumes us primitive character of ferocity. The federals, friends of a principal, and who feign to be friends of the people, commence anew their enterprise with pillage, fire and assassination. On the farthest plains of Coyedes, and here, in sight of the capital, are repeated the same sectors. The federation is in full exercise and developement."

In truth, this city, the capital of the republic that was, has for months been in a state of siege. All the roads, with the exception of that of Lagunyra, eccupied by the federals, requiring parties of from three hundred to six hundred men to convoy provisions to the ad

of lover and Guel, and that by parties who were bound by every tie of honor, patriotism and morality to up-hold them, will ever be remembered with a blush of shame and indignation by all good men, knowing that but for the criminal ambition of a few aspirants to power Venezuela would now be in the enjoyment of peace an appiness. The American Minister resident, afr. Blow declined presenting his ordentials to the definite greatment, a measure that will doubtless receive the appropriate of his government.

THE PARROTT PROJECTILES.

Our West Point Foundry Correspondence COLD SPRING, Putnam County, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1862. A Trial of the Parrolt Gun-Legislative Military Committee and the Governor's Staff Witness the Firing-Result of and the Governor's Staff Winess the Pring-Real of the Experiment—Some of the Features of the Foundry— The Origin of the Parrott Gun—The Number in the Southern Army—Hore Many Were Sold to Our Govern-ment in 1861—The Projectiles—The Amount of Pauder Used—Weight of the Guns and Their Superiority—The Parrott Guns to be Placed on all the Fortifications of the State, &c., &c.

State, &c , &c,
Your correspondent is to-day under military orders, not like some other gentlemen that he has heard of, on rouds for a government boardinghouse, but under military orders to write about weapons of warfare instead of such civil matters as are to be found in the legislative halls of the State. In obedience to those orders I am here at Cold Spring, the location of the West Point Foundry, where is made the famous Parcott gun, which has done such execution on every battle field where it has been tried. There has been considerable speculation in regard to the kind of gun that would be the most serviceable on the fortifications of the State. It being important that the most serviceable guns, taking all things into consideration, should be purchased, the Military Committee of the two houses have decided to make a personal examination of the camer, both for earthworks and artillery purposes. This is the day fixed upon to examine and test the wea-pons of war are manufactured at the West Point Foundry, ore especially to try the Parrott guns.

The following persons left Albany in the early train this morning for that express purpose, namely:—Licutenaut Governor Campbell, Senator Bell, chairman of the Senato Finance Committee; Senators Smith and Folger, of the Military Committee of the Senate; Mr. Hulburd, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House; Mr. Pierce and General Gray, of the Military Committee of the House; Adjutant General Hillbouse, Commissary General Welsh, Engineer-in-Chief General Arthur, Colonels Carroll, Arden, and several other military personages. On their arrival here they proceeded to the foundry and workshops where the Parrott guns are made. The first point or interest examined was the process of ceiling the four inch bars of iron which are used for strengthening the breech of all the Parrott guns, and to provent their bursting, as is the case too fre-quently with the old fashioned columbiads and Pahlgren guns. These bars of iron, four inches square and some guns. These bars of iron, four inches square and some sixty feet long, are placed on sleepers, which clevate them a few inches from the ground. A fire is built around them and kept going until the iron bars are heated red hot from one end to the other. They are then, one at a time, drawn out of the fire and coiled around a cylinder by machinery. They were to-day coiling the bands for the one hundred-pounder guhs. It was done as easily as the smallest wire is coiled around a person's inger. From the place where it is coiled it is taken to an adjoining room, and, with the pressure of a monstrous trip

establishment this year will far exceed the above figures, and probably will be nearly three times as large. At present the foundry is turning out about twenty-five pans per week, comprising all calibres, and projectiles in proportion.

The Parrett gun is a cannon made of east iron, the strongest that can be obtained, the iron for each gun tested, and not used unless it will bear a pressure of thirty thousand points to the square inch. As stated above, it is further attempthened at the breech, where the explesion of the power takes place, and this is authorised to the greatest strain, by means of a wrought iron band, in the form stated in the fore part of this letter. The additional strength imparted to the gun by this band can bless it to resist the strain of the clongated projectiles which are used in the strain of the clongated projectiles which are used in the strain of the clongated projectiles which are used in the strain of the clongated projectiles which are used in the strain of the clongated projectiles which are used in the strain of the clongated projectiles of the columbia of ponerals to use a cannon of larger calibres in the field and artillery service than any other style of gun now in use.

A Parroit gun that will weigh eleven fundred pounds its the same calibre of the columbiad or Dalugrer gun that weighs fifteen hundred pounds, or on an average of six hundred pounds difference between the guns of the same calibre; and yet, by virtue of the wrought iron band and the way it is put on, the Parrott guns are the stronger of the two, as well as more convenient to handle, and of course far more correct and longar range.

In another point are they superior to the old fashiened gun. While the Parrott gun, 100-pounders, at an elevation of twenty degrees and ten pounds of powder, will send a composition ring at favor of twenty degrees, sent a hundred pound shot only 3,855 yards—a difference of some 2,800 yards in favor of the Parrott gun style can be made much lighter and still be stronger than the old f

Presentation of Colors to the Minety-

The Ninety-second regiment New York State Volun-teers, Colonel John Sandford, was presented with a splendid set of colors, at half past five o'clock Wednesday afternoon, in front of the City Hall. The snow fell heavily during the presentation, which made it very disagreeable, and prevented anything like a pop-

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shall ever be made to subvert them. Be animated with the thought that to attain this sud much must be endured, but nothing must divert you from its accomplishment.

Whatever stands in the way of the resteration of peace, order and tranquility, must be removed. No disturbing element must remain. "The Union, it must and shall be preserved;" and whatever cannot exist within it must go out of it. We can nover have another robellion, costing its millions of money, its tens of thousands of precious lives, the hard earnings of the sons of toll, and such suffring and hardships. No idel, however heretofore cherished, but must give way, if need be, to a permanent restoration of tranquility, and no seeds of future discontent must be left to grow and bring forth bitter fruit. I have such entire confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the man whom a wise Previdence at this evenful crisis called to the head of our nation, that I am quite certain that this war will not be concluded until all this rebellion against the government shall submit to its peaceful and benign sway, the wicked leaders shall be brought to condign punishment, and such guarantees and securities are obtained as will ensure peace hereafter. Its your giorious mission, brave and gailant sons of St. Lawrence, to go forth to aid in this noble work. Bear these flags in triumph, and do no act to tranish them or bring dishener upon the fair fame of citizen soldiers. Bring then back unsulled by any stain, and never, ne, never, let them be taken from you by robel hands. A grateful country, on your return, will award you its unbounded praise, and its unrestrained confidence and highest honors. I new commit these flags to your protecting care

Take thy banner! may it wave Proudiy o'er the good and brave. Take thy banner! and beneath the war cloud's encircling wreath Guard it—till our homes are free; Guard is—God will prosper thee.

In the dark and trying hour,

In the bursting forth of power,

In the bursting forth of power,

In the rush of steeds and men,

His ri

The Ningara Outward Bound. HALIPAX, March 7, 1869 The steamship Nisgara arrived from Boston at seven